Upper Branch of Parliament.

It Prevents Legislation Demanded by

the People-Powers Vested in the

Commons-History of the Houses.

mated the petty warring kingdoms of Eng-

later on, with the passing of the centuries,

the House of Lords stood in such immi-

to the people and denounced them as the

Russian noble denounces the Nihilist. As a

Lords was not only a useless part of gov-

ernment machinery but a factious obstacle

to popular legislation was a marked man in

his community and was avoided as a dan-

But how changed is all this now. It is no

exaggerated statement that which lately

appeared in a Liberal London newspaper,

when, without circumlocution it declared

that the time was a propituous one to do

away with a worse than worthless append-

age of the Constitution that had outlived

its usefulness, if it ever had any, and that

existed only because there was a minority

superstitious reverence to ancestral tradi-

tions. This sentiment is echoed in every

part of the British empire, from the Gram-

pian hills to the chalk cliffs of Dover. The

British East Indian, Canadian, Australian

and all others of the Queen's subjects join

in the chorus. Among the thinking students

of English politics there are few who believe

the end of hereditary legislation in England

is not close at hand. And the fact is no-

where more clearly realized than among

hose it most affects. Those of the nobility

with sufficient capacity to understand the

the wall with dismay, and recognize its por-

tent. The majority treat the subject with the indifference of ignorance, or affect a

spirit of the times read the handwriting on

confidence in the fidelity of the masses to

old established customs they do not really

eel. The helplessness of the House of

Lords to stay the destroying hand when it

body with ordinary common sense.

fish opposition to the people's will.

s ready to strike is not disputed by any-

when the blow which wipes the Upper

House of Parliament out of existence, as it

is at present constituted at least, descends

the popular verdict will be that the Lords

committed political suicide, for the cause

will be their arrogant, unreasonable and sel-

BY COURTESY OF THE COMMONS.

lived only by the will of the Commons.

Since the revolution of 1686 the Commons

has been growing slowly but surely strong-

er and the Lords weaker, until to-day

neither they nor the Crown itself dare

oppose the passage of any measure when-

ever a decisive majority of the lower House

is in favor of it and the bill is firmly sup-

ported by public opinion. Yet, notwith-standing the precipice in front of them,

the Lords have not taken warning. They

still contest every inch of popular infringe-

ment on the traditionary rights of the priv-

ileged classes, and hotly fight measures

which attack their interests. And although

it has become a political axiom that the

Commons holds the scepter of government

the House of Lords really represents what

prevailed before 1832, when the feudal idea

still animated legislation and the royal pre-

rogative was yet strong, while the Com-

mons, especially under Liberal leadership

has been progressive, and consequently has increased in popularity with the people.

n the present. But though the Lords leg-

islate by courtesy only, so to speak, and

radicalism is so rampant in England that

t threatens even the Throne, the scions

of nobility and the churchmen who sit in

Westminster Palace display their vanity

and vaculty by opposing such measures as the employers' liability bill and others

which are universally indorsed. This bill

Commons, but the Lords in their own

interest-for many of then are in trade-

and to procect the wealthler classes trickily

tacked on an amendment permitting the em

ployer to contract with the employe and

thus evade the law if the bill passed. This

action excited a storm of indignation, and

the House of Lords has been violently de-

nounced and its abolishment demanded at

public meetings attended by thousands.

These meetings were addressed by some of

the foremost men of London. Mr. Labou-

chere, the well-known Radical, has said in a

letter that if the Queen's next address does

not contain a declaration that a reform of

the House of Lords is necessary he will

move an amendment declaring the power of

the hereditary and episcopal branch of Par-

liament at an end and go to an election on

the issue. The action of the Lords on the

bill was condemned in the Commons in the

division which followed Mr. Gladstone's mo-

tion to refuse to consider the amendment

by the overwhelming vote of 225 to 6. Such

a vote of confidence is almost unparalleled

employes shall be paid dam-for injuries. It passed the

is a simple measure, and

provides

or shape in the

The Lords live in the past, the Common

For many years the House of Lords has

of Britons who were tied with thongs of

gerous fanatic.

#### The New York Store BAD NEWS FOR DEMS ESTABLISHED 1853.

## **Business Men** Wear Shirts

But usually pay quite a little more for them than they are now selling for at our Annual Shirt Sale, that is, quality considered, of conrse.

FOR 39c-You can buy a good unlaundered Shirt, full size, linen bosom, reinforced front and back. Just such a shirt as you'll pay half a dollar for elsewhere.

FOR 49c-You can buy an unlaundered Shirt, made from Dwight Anchor muslin, reinforced front and back, all-linen inserted bosom. full size. No better to be found any place for the money. Fits perfectly. FOR 69c - An unlaundered Shirt, made from Homestead muslin, best of linen and double stitched throughout, deep piqued yoke back. Probably equal to any dollar shirt

elsewhere. FOR 98c-The celebrated Sillesky Shirt-the best in the market-

even better than custom made. Come and see them. It will pay

# Pettis Dry Goods Co Probability that a Number of Cases

NATIONAL BALL LEAGUE.

Changes Proposed by the Rules Committee Adopted Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-The annual spring meeting of the National Baseball League began this afternoon at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Long before the hour a number of local baseball enthusiasts crowded the corridors, and as each one identified with the national game came in sight he was beset for information or asked to have something. Owing to the storm the invitation was generally accepted and reciprocated. but as for information there was absolutely none to be had.

About noon the committee on rules, which consisted of A. J. Reach, of Philadelphia, Chris Von der Ahe, of St. Louis, and John T. Brush, of Cincinnati, got together in a quiet room in the Hoffman House across the street and discussed the proposed

While this trio were wrestling with the rules a lot of baseball men were buttonoling each other in the corridors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Captain Anson had a little school around him, and, although he was extremely devoid of knowledge when approached by newspaper men, he kept up a continual talk for at least three hours with those whom he knew to be on the

The meeting of the magnates was called to order by President and Secretary N. E. Young, of Washington. The delegates present were Messrs. Soden, Conant, Von der Ahe, Talcott, Vancott, Kerr, Auter, Hanlon, Robinson, Ruckstuhl, Reach, Rogers, Hart, Brush, G. W. and J. E. Wagner, Elliott Abell and Byrne. During the session Messrs. John B. Day and J. W. Spalding were called into the parlor, but they only remained a few minutes. The regular order of business was suspended and consideration of the amendments to the rules was begun at once. The first matter taken up was the prevention of the changing of the time for the calling of regular championship games. It was decided that the time of a championship game should not be changed more than thirty minutes. This was brought about by the action of the New York club when, last summer, they made the Washington club play at half past 1 o'clock, so as to give the grounds to the Yale-Harvard clubs at m. The playing rules were next taken up and adopted as far as the committee on rules suggested. (The changes were printed in the Journal last week.) A new section, No. 9, to Rule 43, does away with the "trapped" ball play, which McPhee and Peffer use to advantage. It transpired that Messrs. Von der Ahe and Reach were in favor of this new section, while Mr. Brush. of Cincinnati, fought against it, for the very good reason that the star player at this expert play, McPhee, belongs to his club. The session to-morrow will be devoted to the arrangement of the schedule.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. F. W. Hays, who has been visiting friends in New York for several weeks, has Miss June Ford, of Rushville, is spending the week with Mrs. William T. Brown No. 291 Park avenue.

Mr. John L. Geiger will entertain a few

musical friends, this evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Watson. Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson will celebrate their tin wedding anniversary, this evening, at their home on West Vermont street. Miss Sue Winter and Miss Katherine Winter have returned from Kentucky where they have been visiting relatives. The ladies of the third section of Meridi-

ing, with supper at 6 o'clock and a social in Rev. and Mrs. N. A. Hyde entertained a small dinner party, last evening, the guests being friends of their daughter, Miss Jo-

an-street Church will entertain, this even

Mrs. C. E. Hasson and daughter Alice, of Cincinnati, are visiting Mrs. Hasson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ohr, at No. 448 North Meridian street. Mr. and Mrs. James Shover, Miss Claire Shover and Miss Lillian Reeves have re-

turned from New York, Boston and Washington, where they have been for two Mr. and Mrs. R. B. F. Peirce and Mr. and Mrs. John N. Carey have returned from a trip to California. Miss Van Val-

kenberg, who accompanied them, will remain on the Pacific coast for some time, visiting friends. Mr. Earl Brown gave an informal piano recital, before a few friends, yesterday af-

ernoon, at the residence of Mrs. James B. Black, on North Pennsylvania street. Mr. Brown will play again this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs Theodore Somerville entertained about fifty friends, last evening, in observance of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. A reception and cards were the evening's pleasures. Mrs. Somerville was assisted by Mrs. Thomas May in dispensing hospitalities. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. Diet-

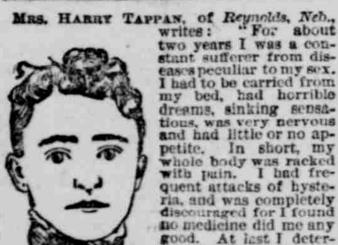
#### and Miss Meis, of Logansport. Si Eaglen Seriously Hurt.

rich, of Muncie, Mrs. Swigert, of Chicago,

Si Eaglen, a saloon proprietor, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon in a runaway accident. He was out riding behind a fast horse, and, while driving around the corner of Washington and East streets, the buggy was overturned. Eaglen was thrown into the street and one of the wheels of the vehicle passed over his neck. He was taken to his home on East Wabash street and a physician called. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

The West Indianapolis Town Board held a short session last night. Captain McKinney, of the fire department, offered his re port for February, which was accepted.

## CURES OTHERS



two years I was a constant sufferer from diseases peculiar to my sex. I had to be carried from my bed, had horrible dreams, sinking sensations, was very nervous and had little or no appetite. In short, my whole body was racked with pain. I had frequent attacks of hysteria, and was completely discouraged for I found no medicine did me any od. At last I determined to try Dr. Pierce's

avorite Prescription. had taken but two MRS. TAPPAN. bottles before I felt so uch better! I took eleven bottles. Today, I am well. I have never felt the least trace of my old complaint in the last six years. We use the Golden Medical Discovery' whenever we need a blood-purifier. With use, eruptions of all kinds vanish and the skin is rendered clear and soft, almost as an infants." Sold everywhere.

WHY NO STATE | as certain. Joseph Hyatt, of Chester, Wayne county, | 25 cent

No Chance for the Common Horde to Become Mail Weighers.

Hoosier Eligible List Already Full-Cleveland and Gresham Said to Be in No Peril.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- The Indiana delegation is in receipt of letters from persons in their State requesting appointments as weighers of mails. A member of the delegation called upon Second Assistant Postmaster-general Lowrie Bell this morning with reference to the matter, and was informed that at the last weighing of mails no persons were upon the eligible list, and recommendations were recognized from Senators and Congressmen. Things are different now; the government has a large eligible list from which to select these weighers. Mr. Bell says the men will first be selected from those in the regular mall service, and if more are needed then a call will be made upon the substitute list in the service. Mr. Bell says further that it is impossible to give all persons employment who are now upon the eligible list, and opportunities like the one in queston are al-ways welcome. The Hoosier eligible list contains enough persons to do this work, and it will be unnecessary to call upon persons outside the service to do the labor of weighing mails. In short, it is no use to ask Congressmen for the position of mail weigher this year. This plum has been picked already.

#### CHILEAN CLAIMS.

Will Not Be Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- As the period of six months allowed for the adjustment of claims by the Chilean claims commission nears an end it becomes evident that a considerable number of cases will be left unadjusted on the 9th of April. It is asserted by the United States representatives that these cases will not be barred, but may be the subject of further negotiation between the governments. The Chilean representatives, however, are not disposed to admit this. So far twenty-four cases have been submitted to the commission on the must file any defense they have to these claims before April 9. There are undisposed of eleven cases, which have not been submitted because of unreadiness. Ten cases have been dismissed on demurrers. Chileans have two cases pending in which they will be unable to gather testimony before the commission expires. It is estimated that if the commission works every day until April 9 it can dispose of from one-half to two-thirds of the cases. At present it has under consideration the six Grace claims, amounting to nearly \$5,000,-000, the principal items being claims of \$886,-000 and \$1,076,000 in connection with nitrate The Chileans have put in a general demurrer to these claims on the ground that the Graces gave aid and comfort to the Peruvians in their war with Chile, and if this statement can be maintained the demurrers will certainly be upheld and the cases rejected.

## NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Cleveland and Gresham in Charge of a Capable Navigator. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-There is not the least uneasiness among the officials of the White House or State Department over the safety of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham, who left in the storm of yesterday in the lighthouse tender Violet for a few days' recreation down the Potomac. Captain Evans, who has charge of the party, is one of the most capable and efficient navigators connected with the government, and he would, it is said, take no chance of danger on account of the personnel of the party. The Violet is considered by Captain Mahan, the secretary of the lighthouse board, as one of the stanchest vessels in the service. She has experienced the roughest kind or weather, and Captain Mahan said to-night that the storm of yesterday would not bother her in the least. The fact that no telegrams have been received means nothing, as Mr. Cleveland informed Secretary Thurber that he would send no communication until he forwarded notice of when the party might be expected to reach this city again. Secretary Gresham left similar word with his private secretary. Mr. Thurber said this evening that the idea of alarm had not entered the minds of any one at the executive mansion. "There is not a particle of apprehension," said he, "nor has there been. We do not expect to hear from the party until the return is made."

## THE BATTLE SHIP INDIANA.

Builders' Speed Test of the Great War

Vessel Postponed. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.-The prelimmary builders' trial trip of the battle ship Indiana, which was to have begun to-morrow, has been postponed until Tuesday of next week on account of the severe storm now prevailing off the coast. Edward Cramp, who will have charge of the Indiana during her trial trip, said to-day that he had no doubt whatever of the ability of the battle ship to exceed her guaranteed speed of fifteen knots an hour.

The Indiana is the pioneer of her class in the United States navy, and is regarded the finest battle ship affoat-one which will do honor to the great State after which she is named. The Indiana cost over \$3,000,000. Her keel was laid in 1891, and she was launched in February, 1893. She is more than two thousand tons heavier in displacement than the New York, the largest vessel we have now in commission. Her length on the water line is 348 feet. Her armor is as nearly proof against every force as it is possible to make it, while her battery is in part composed of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch and four 6-inch breech-loading ifles and over thirty other big guns. The Hoosiers in Congress are very proud of the ship, and some of them hope to witness the speed trial when it occurs.

Brief Session of the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The Senate held but a short session to-day in order to give the Democrats an opportunity to continue the tariff caucus begun in the morning. Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, presented the report on the Hawalian investigation, and Mr. Frye gave notice that on Wednesday he would address the Senate on the subject. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney-general as to whether silver certificates were "lawful money" and the reply of the Attorney-general giving a negative opinion were read. The Senate took from the calendar and passed the joint resolution providing for the appointment of commission to the Antwerp International Exposition, and then, at 12:37 p. m., on motion of Mr. Cockrell, went into executive session and adjourned at 1:20.

Dana's "Jadam" Bede Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. -The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: United States Attorneys-John R. Walker, for the western district of Missour!; William H. Cloten, for the eastern district of Missouri; Preston H. Leslie, for the district of Montana. Marshals-L. L. Williams, for the district of Alaska; J. Adam Bede, for the district of Minnesota. Judges of Probate-William Davenport, in the county of Iron, and Edward, in the county of Washington, Territory of Utah. William A. Poucher, to be United States

## Football Contests Forbidden.

attorney for the Northern district of New

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- After conferring upon the subject Secretaries Lamont and Herbert have decided that there shall be no contests of football between cadets of Annapolis and West Point. This action is taken because of a conviction that the interacademic matches are a detriment to discipline and to the studies of the cadets.

## General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The Controller of the Currency has been officially advised of the election of J. C. Abbott to be assistant cashier of the Citizens' National Bank,

Representative Jason Brown has returned from the contest which he has been waging with Mr. Stockslager in Clark county, and is greatly pleased over the successful termination of his canvass for renomination. He regards his nomination

THE HOUSE OF LORDS is here on business before the Patent Of-

John Gilmore was to-day appointed postmaster at Gent, Monroe county, Indiana, vice Sarah J. Gilmore, deceased, and W. N. Orsborn, at Sparta, Morrow county, Ohio, vice J. D. Vail, resigned. The President has signed the act granting to the Des Moines Rapids Power Company the right to construct and maintain a wing dam, canal and power station in the Mississippi river in Hancock county. Minister W. R. Bruce, of Alaska, was at the Capitol to-day, accompanied by a lit tle Eckimo girl, dressed in the regulation polar costume. She was one of a party of eleven which has arrived in Washington. Mr. Bruce had interviews with serveral Senators concerning Alaskan matters. He is interested in having the Territory granted the same privileges as other Territories. The resignation of J. B. Tupper, the chief of the sugar bounty division in the office of

the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, has been requested by Secretary Carlisle. Capt. T. G. Beale, the only medical storein the military establishment, was placed on the retired list of the army today on account of age, and the office has gone out of existence. Hons, John B. Elam and A. C. Harris are in the city on law business for two or three days.

Major Almon L. Varney, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Indianapolis to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, O., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the ten-inch Gordon disappearing gun carriage, and upon the completion thereof will return to his

#### THE OUTRAGE DISAVOWED.

Action of Cornell Students on the "Prank" at the Freshmen's Banquet.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 26 .- Over one thousand Cornell students gathered in the library lecture room this noon to take action regarding the banquet tragedy. Prolonged discussion was held over the adoption of the resolutions as presented by the four class presidents. It was entirely a students' meeting. There were no members of the faculty or board of trustees present. The following resolutions were

"We, the students of Cornell University, in mass meeting assembled, formally express our regret at the deplorable occurreices connected with the recent freshmen banquet, which, allowing for falsified and highly colored statements, have nevertheless disgraced the university in the eyes of

"We disavow the acts as the acts of individuals unauthorized by any class or body of students in the university. 'We assure the civil authorities of our sympathy and co-operation in their efforts to bring the offenders to justice. "We censure the authors of the exaggerated and sensational press reports which have placed the students of the university in a false light before the world and unjustly tarnished the name and fame of the "We express our conviction that, if th freshmen are permitted to continue their banquets, they should be held under the

protection of the whole student body. It is the sentiment of this meeting that they should be exempt from molestation by any individuals or classes. "In order that the under-class supremac may be definitely settled, we recommend that the athletic council annually appoint a committee composed preferably of upper classes to arrange and regulate athletic contests between the sophomore and freshmen classes, make decisions as to winners thereof, and, if deemed expedient, provide prizes for the same. Also, that we do strongly condemn attacks upon President Schurman that directly or indirectly impute to him any responsibility for these occurrences, and that we extent to him our

operation in his efforts to advance the interests of the university. The following resolutions were passed by the trustees of Cornell this afternoon:

complete and perfect confidence in his abil-

ity and judgment, and of our hearty co-

"Whereas, It now appears that the coroner has not employed a special detective to ferret out the causes and the agency by which Mrs. Jackson, the colored cook, came to her death on the occasion of the freshman banquet, and "Whereas, It is stated that the Coroner is in doubt as to whether he has the right to incur any expense for that purpose; therefore. "Resolved. That the coroner be authorized to draw on the treasurer of Cornell University for any sum not at present to exceed \$500, which he may need for the em-

#### ployment of such a detective." MR. WILSON'S CONDITION.

The Congressman's Temperature Last Evening Was 102.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 26 .- Congressman Wilson is in the private car A. A Robinson, of the Central rallway, in the company's yards at Guadalajara, removed as far as possible from all disturbing influences. The patient is receiving the utmost care, and now has a good fighting chance for his life. His temperature was unchanged to-day. Dr. Prevost, of this city, receives two lengthy bulletins daily by wire from his assistant at Guadalajara. He reported Mr. Wilson's temperature this morn, 100; this evening, 102. The Governor of the State of Jalisco has issued a decree forbidding bands of music on the streets of Guadalajara, and locomotives are not permitted to whistle in the town lim-

Condition of McDill and Phelps. CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 26.-Judge J. W. Mc-Dill, of the Interstate-railway Commission, who has been ill at his home in this city for several weeks, is still in a crtical condition. Yesterday he was not expected to the day, but he is now somewhat improved, though his physicians have but

the National last evening.

than it does now."

friends.

Detroit Tribune.

fore it is too late.

told or published before.

New York Mail and Express.

never be computed by mortals.

But it plainly indicates the temper of the slight hopes of his recovery. He is suffering people, whom the Commons, of course, repfrom typhoid fever developing from ma-larial fever contracted at Washington. The parish councils bill is another which NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26,-Professor the Lords have amended out interest of landlords. The bill, in its original Phelps is reported out of danger and improving slowly.

every day he was here something was done

for his entertainment. On one occasion he

was taken down through Virginia, and on

crossed. The name reminded him of the

throwing a silver dollar over the stream.

incident in Washington's life which had

"'Humph, Evart,' said he, in his usual

slow style of speaking; "it seems to me

that George Washington must have been

a strong man to throw a dollar across this

river.' At the point he made this observa-

tion the river was nearly a mile wide, but

Justice Evarts was equal to the occasion.

Oh, you must remember,' said he, quickly,

that a dollar went further in those days

Dr. Brown's listeners seemed to enjoy the

story just as much as if it had never been

Business Men's Prayer Meeting.

The Fulton-street noonday prayer meet-

ing became celebrated long ago, and its

conduct has been made a model which has

been copied in many parts of the world.

Jeremiah C. Lanphier, who has conducted

this meeting since 1857, has retired, owing

to the infirmities of age. The splendid

work which Mr. Langhier has done cannot

be measured in words. Its effects can

Knocked Out By Slusher.

Siusher, of Louisville, and Jack Donaldson.

light-weights, fought at the opera house

here to-night for a purse and \$500 a side.

Donaldson was outclassed, and made but a

poor defense. Slusher knocked him out in

the fourth round. Mike Lowry was referee.

A large crowd witnessed the affair, and

much dissatisfaction was expressed at the

result, as Donaldson disappointed all his

Theory Vs. Practice.

Let's see, isn't Erastus Wiman the man

who recently published a book entitled

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and

effect a perfect and permanent cure.

Hood's Sarzaparilla is the best blood puri-

fler, and has cured many very severe cases

of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to

consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla be

as such only a reliable blood purifier can

"How to Succeed in Business."

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 26.-Charley

trip the Rappahannock river was

inal form, took local government practically out of the hands of the churchmen, who are appointed by the nobility, by abolishing the THEN AND NOW. clerical ex officio chairmen of the vestries. The bishops' influence defeated this popular Why George Washington Was Able to Throw a Dollar Across a River. Last September the Commons passed : London improvement bill, but its "better-Washington Post. Dr. Bennett D. Brown, of Baltimore, who

that

ment" clause was rejected by the land-owning Lords because the clause provided came over to participate in the observance that owners of land benefited by public imof Washington's birthday, told an unusually provements should be assessed for part good story of Chief Justice Coleridge at the cost, as in America. English landholders pay no tax at present except the na-"It was at the time that the Chief Justional income tax. When the measure failed the London County Council, from tice of England was on a visit to this counof Justice Evarts. He was shown all ' said he. "While here he was the guest whom it emanated, pitched into the Lords around Washington, the public buildings, taken down to Mount Vernon to inspect in uncommonly lively fashion. A DUCAL MONOPOLIST. the home of the immortal George, and

The Duke of Westminster owns a monopoly of almost all the market privileges of London under old grants. No market can be established within three miles of his properties. Frequent attempts to obtain been published over and over again, about | better market facilities have been defeated by the Lords in the Duke's interest.

When the bill for the unification of Lon-

don is introduced and comes up before the

Lords another clash is expected, as it will abolish the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the "city proper" and vest the government in the County Council, with power over the markets and authority to levy taxes on noble landlords. These are a few of the popular measures which the House of Lords unwisely opposes in the interest of the privileged and wealthier class, and the pronounced agitation which demands the abolishment of hereditary and clerical legislators is the result. If the Liberals led by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt finally undertake the abolishment of the House of Lords or its reform England will probably witness one of the most important contests that has taken place since the passage of the reform bill. That such a fight will soon begin is considered more than a probability. The House of Commons is so powerful that, in defiance of the forms of law, it can virtually accomplish the destruction of the Peers. It can refuse to recognize the Lords as a participant in legislative functions, as the louse of Commons did in the time of the Long Parliament, when the House of Lords was pronounced a useless and obstructive body, just as it is to-day. The same thing can be done to-morrow. Such a proceeding would undoubtedly be unconstitutional in the technical sense of ignoring a traditional and highly ornamental element of the Constitution, but as no one either could or would execute the law against the Commons the revolution would be a peaceful one and the royal family would not risk a tilt that might end in its own overthrow. The result of an appeal to the people is a foregone conclusion on that issue. The House of Commons elected as the outcome of the test would simply pass a resolution refusing to send bills to the Lords and ordernig all passed measures taken directly to the Crown. The Crown must submit. The Commons has the power over the purse, and consequently has the Crownat its mercy. If no appropriations for the civil list, the army and navy or any other purpose are made, the Queen must acquiesce. would imperil her throne, and would be so advised, to support a meribund and ana-

chronistic institution against the expressed

and determined will of the people. The ballot box then will settle the fate of this

#### a machine for obstructing the will of demo-cratic England its power will be dead. The day of the callow, unripe, hereditary legis-

A brief history and description of Parlia-

lator and the ignorant, vicious and unscrupulous hereditary legislator alike will have closed. England will then be entirely gov-Danger Threatening England's erned by men, not by the mere puppets of accidental birth. When that time comes the upper house of Parliament will, in essential features, resemble the Senate of the United

ment may prove of interest in this connecion. The Parliament of England is an old institution. It can be traced to Anglo-Saxon times. There was a primitive upper and lower council in King Edgar's time called the Witan and Witenagemot. William the Conquerer installed absolutism. Then at Runnymede the great charter was London Letter, in New York Commercial forced by the barons from sly, tyrranical King John, which made the nobles and Never since Saxon King Edgar amalgahigher churchmen permanent members of the Parliament, and the King selected others to obtain universal representation. All land into one and established the Witan sat together till the time of Edward III, when the House of Lords and the House of and Witenagemot, or an upper and lower Commons separated. As early as 1376 the council of the crown, from which sprang, Commons began to grow bolder and assert its equality. But it was not until the reign what is now the English Parliament, has of George III that freer views commenced to obtain among the people's representa-tives. In 1771 the debates were first pubnent danger of legislative annihilation. lished, and this brought the people closer Englishmen, a generation or so ago, reto their government. In 1832 reforms commenced which have lasted until the present garded those who spoke disrespectfully of time, enlarging the scope and power of the England's hereditary legislators as traitors Commons from a subordinate body, enabling it to cope successfully with their old tyrants, the Lords, and lessening the Lords' power of resistance to popular demands. matter of fact, the man who then boldly The long struggle, lasting through centuries, has culminated in the final victory of demexpressed the opinion that the House of

ocracy over feudalism, for in the opinion of the world's thinkers the House of Lords The English Parliament is composed of two bodies-the House of Lords and the House of Commons, The members of the former consist of hereditary legislators, lords temporal, in the persons of dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons, and lords spiritual, the archbishops and bishops of the church. The Commons is an elective body. The methods of procedure are pretty much the same in both. A bill may originate in either. In the House of Commons permission to introduce a measure is first obtained, but is seldom refused. The bills are then referred to committees, and their subsequent passage is then similar to that of a measure in Congress up to a certain point.

PROCEDURE IN THE LORDS. A bill passed by the House of Commons goes to the House of Lords. If concurred in it becomes a law. If amended it is returned. Should the Commons refuse to accept the amendment of the House of Lords and the Lords are obstinate there is no chance for the bill. It is defeated, for the peers are the "permanent council of the Crown" and the "highest court of judicature, and without their consent no law can be made. Their power is more absolute than the Crown's or that of the President of the United States. The Congress of the United States can pass a measure over the President's head by a two-thirds vote of both houses. In England the fate of any measure is determined by the House of Lords. When there is a clash about a bill either branch may "dicharge" it from the calendar of business, and the same measure cannot again be introduced that session during Where the government is defeated on an important bill Parliament dissolves and a new election of members to the House of Commons takes place. If the opposition secures a majority a new Cabinet is imperative. The Queen asks the leader of the victorious party to select one. He does so and goes through the empty form of submitting the names he has chosen for the various portfolios of state to her Majesty. Then Parliament is convened with the usual address, which is a report of the condition of the country, and legislation is resumed on the new lines. An indorsement of a bill by the electors after it has caused a dissolution of Parliament is tantamount to its being passed. But the Lords have often refused their consent in the face of a popular majority. Two members of the House of Lords with the Lord Chancellor constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Three men, two of them possibly mere boys, could, if

the necessity arose, defeat the will of Eng-It is almost needless to refer to the character of men who, by law, are vested with such stupendous power over the destinies of millions of people. The majority are individuals whose ignorance-in view of their advantages is disgraceful. Many of them are persons with notorious reputations. Few can be classed as statesmen. Able and ambitious members of the aristocracy find the House of Commons a better field for the display of statecraft and seek its portals, thus allying themselves with the popular side. That they have been wise the sequel may soon prove.

EPISODE OF THE CIVIL WAR. Mosby's "Greenback Raid," With Its Unexpected Capture of Currency.

New York Sun. Mr. Charles E. Grogan, of the Southern Society, was a lieutenant in Mosby's command during the war. It only requires a reference to the old guerrilla chief or to the famous raids in Loudon county to remind Mr. Grogan of a story, and the story is always worth listening to. A few nights ago Mr. Grogan was asked by one of his friends: "Did Mosby ever take any of the plunder that was captured in those raids?" 'No," he replied promptly, "he never took a cent of it. I remember one occasion when we made a raid on a railroad train and captured \$150,000. The money was di vided among the men, share and share alike, but Mosby did not take a cent of it. Perhaps you never heard the story. Of course, no one had ever heard it in de tail before, and Mr. Grogan, after reflecting to recall the incidents, told it as follows: "This raid is known throughout the South as the 'greenback raid.' In was near Dufneld station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, between Baltimore and Martinsburg There 'were about sixty-five of us, with Mosby himself in command. We took it into our heads to ditch a train, thinking that we'd find one full of Yankees going to the front. We hadn't the slightest idea or what we would encounter. "We selected a spot where the railroad ran between two steep banks. There were two tracks there, and we tore up one of them, I forget which. Presently a train came along on the other track and passed waited.

us. To take no more chances, we at once tore up the other track. Then we hid ourselves at the top of the embankment and "Presently a train came along-I think it was moving westward-and we all got up and watched it. When it came to the spot where the rails were torn the engine quietly turned over on her side and fell against the embankment. The whole thing was over in a few seconds without a bit of noise or fuss. Nobody was hurt except the fireman, who was killed, I belive. The cars all remained

"Our men at once went through the cars and ordered everybody out. There were a great many immigrants on the train, and we had a hard time explaining to them that we wanted them to get out of the cars. We noticed two men who seemed to be rather anxious about their baggage. One had a tin box and the other a carpet bag. We relieved the gentlemen of their burden, and to our great surprise we found the bag and the box full of greenbacks and treasury notes. It turned out that the two men were paymasters going to the front with money for the army. "When we got this money, Mosby put it

in my charge and told me to get across the river with it as fast as I could. Two men and myself immediately set out for Loudon county with the money and rode hard all night. I remember distinctly that one of the horses slipped, and the rider was thrown to the ground, scattering the greenbacks he carried right and left. I remember, too, that the other man and myself laughed while he picked up the money, and teased

"The next morning Mosby and the others caught up with us, and we all stopped under a tree to divide the money. The money I believe, amounted to about \$150,000. We weren't very enthusiastic about it, because we didn't know whether it was good for anything or not. The treasury notes were fresh from the mint, and some of them bore coupons. The men called it money Mosby insisted on the with tails to it. money being divided equally among the men, but he did not take a cent.
"I do not remember how many prisoners we took. One of our men, J. Monroe Huskell, gave \$50 of his money to a Major whom he had captured. Some overzealous guerrilla had relieved the Major of his overcoat, his pocketbook and his small change.'

## Detroit Tribune.

He rumniated regretfully.

"-will spring be here."

He must have coal.

He sighed and stole away. For several minutes he had been gazing from the window upon the cold and leaden 'Not at least for a month-"

He had been stealing it all winter. There was nothing to do but to steal He Selzed the Money Drawer.

Patrolmen Asche and Woodford last night arrested William Bruce, colored, About 9 o'clock Bruce entered the restaurant of Benjamin Kerstner, No. 288 West Washington street, and, seeing no one in the front relic of feudalism in merry England. Let | part of the room, seized the money drawer, | sor of Latin for the same institution. After

#### NEW YORK SNOWCLAD

A Real Blizzard Gives Gothamites Something to Talk About.

Streets Almost Impassable and Car Traffic Retarded - Fifty-Mile-au-Hour Gale-To-Day's Forecast.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-New York is again snow-clad and almost snow-bound, so effectually have the elements done their work. For twenty-four hours "Father Knickerbocker" experienced such a storm as he has not experienced since the blizzard of 1888, and driving snow and sleet and rain early this morning made the streets nearly impassable. The drifts piled up along the sides of buildings blocked narrow streets, hung in huge frezen masses from house tops, retarded cars and made life in general miserable for the most long suffering individual. For twenty-four hours the winds whirled around corners and up and down streets and avenues with the force sometimes of a catapult, carrying vast, impenetrable clouds of snow, which, towards morning, turned to clouds of rain and drove over the city with blind fury. Out in the bay the gale has been even worse than furious, with the wind blowing at fifty miles an hour and the seas running mountain high. Even on shore the shrieking wind made travel extremely unpleasant, and frequently dangerous. The mercury hovered around zero when the storm broke last night, but it gradually got further away from the bulb, and early in the morning dismal pools of water surrounded by banks of snow dotted the streets in every direction. Toward midnight it began to grow cold. The probabilities for to-morrow, as outlined by forecaster Dunn, are for colder weather with less wind and no more A dispatch from Perth Amboy, N.

says: A blizzard has prevailed here all day. Considerable damage has been done to shipping. The bark Samantha was blown ashore. She is coal laden, and it will be hard to get her off. The streets are half a foot deep with slush and water, and are strewn with sections of fallen trees and debris of every description.

Deep Snow Along the Ohio. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 26 .- Specials tonight from Onio river points on the West Virginia border report snow several feet deep in the West Virginia Alleghenies, and still snowing. If these should go off in a heavy rain a great flood in the Ohio would be inevitable.

#### WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair, Followed by Increasing Cloudiness and Warmer Winds. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-For Indiana and Illinois-Fair: followed by increasing cloudiness; warmer; southerly winds. For Ohio-Fair; warmer; south winds. Local Observations.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 26,

Time. | Bar | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Fre. A. M. 30.30 24 60 N'west Clear. 7 P. M. 30.28 38 34 S'east. Clear. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 45; minimum temperature, 22. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, Feb. 26, 1894: Tem. Normal.... Ican.... Departure from normal. Excess or deficiency since Feb. 1

Excess or deticiency since Jan 1 Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official, United States Weather UNRECONSTRUCTED SENTIMENTS.

How an Ex-Confederate Expressed Them in Phil Sheridan's Presence. Very many of the early settlers of Montana were natives of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas and the border States of the war They came by the Missouri river to Fort

Benton or by coach from Omaha, and for many years were in the majority at elections, when they held the flag of Democracy to the masthead. The result of this immigration was a strong sentiment for the Confederacy in the early days, and in 1873, when Gen. Phil Sheridan and staff made an official visit

to the Northwestern posts, the sentiment had not disappeared. Helena, Mont., was just emerging from the garb of a mining camp, but a few enterprising citizens, with ex-Governor Hauser at the head, determined to give a fitting reception to the visitors. A delegation met Sheridan and from the town, and escorted them to the leading hotel. On the following afternoon banquet was given in the First National Bank, located then in the present gambling district. The mean consisted mostly of canned goods, jack rabbitt meat and fresh game,

because the town was remote from civilization. There was, however, plenty of champagne, since that wine is usually found in mining camps even when nothing in the way of food is left but flour. The gathering was very democratic. Everybody in town was invited to see "Little Phil," though there was much grumbling among the unreconstructed confederates over the display made for a Union general. An oldtime confederate soldier was restless and urcomfortable during the feast, and when the toasts began this restlessness increased. His face darkened and his eyes flamed with anger as various toasts were given to the United States, the President of the United States and the army of the Finally he could stand it no longer. He arose with a wineglass in one hand and a six-sheeter in the other, and in a voice hoarse with rage shouted: "Here's to all mankind, so that no damned fool will be overlooked." With that he dashed the wineglass on the floor and emptied the six-shooter into the ceiling so that the room was filled with sproke. The guests reached for their revolvers, but the grumbler, with a look of

CHAIRMAN WILSON'S HOME LIFE. The Wife of the Tariff Reformer Chats Pleasantly About It.

ive scenes in all his experience.

contempt, returned his "gun" to his pocket

General Sheridan afterwards said that it

was one of the most dramatic and suggest-

and walked out.

Washington Letter in Philadelphia Times. Chairman Wilson is a slender man, not over five feet, if that, with a pale face, bright blue eyes, and a fine head of rapidlywhitening hair. He and Mrs. Wilson live in a very quiet and unpretentious way, occupying rooms in a neighborhood far from fashionable, and taking their meals at a nearby boarding house. Mrs. Wilson's room is a sunny one over-

looking the street, and scattered about are pictures and other souvenirs of her home and absent children. Her manners are very quiet, but are kindly, and she talks labout her husband in an entertaining way that plainly shows she is proud of the fame he has won "Yes, Mr. Wilson is just about broken

down," she remarked, when speaking of the measure which had passed the House the day before. "He has been constantly at work since October, and I have really seen scarcely anything of him for weeks. All day he is at the Capitol, and just as soon as dinner was over he went to work and toiled on till midnight. When he first began the work his hair was just beginning to turn gray, and now I see it is almost white. all the result, as I think, of his constant application to his work. In fact, he is so broken down that next week we will start on a two weeks' trip to Mexico, and we will not return until he is entirely rested. We will take it easy, traveling in a private car, and expect to have a pleasant time. "Mr. Wilson is nothing of a politician in the common acceptation of the term-that is, he is not a wirepuller. At home, he is as gay and light-hearted as a boy, and is up to all kinds of jokes and pranks. Our home is at Charlestown, W. Va., and last winter he used to come home every Saturday night, and stay till Monday. He is fond of society, loves to see people go about in company, and is one of the most sociable men imaginable, though perfectly devoted

to books. "We have six children. Willie, the oldest boy, who is twenty-four, is the assistant clerk on the ways and means committee, of which his father is chairman; Walter, who is twenty-two, is in the chemist's department of some steel works in Pittsburg; Allen, twenty-one, is connected with the railroad, and lives in Weston, in West Virginia, and Arthur, my eighteen-year-old boy, is still at college.

Institute, down in Virginia, but my second daughter is here with us. Mr. Wilson was born in Jefferson county, and lived only eight miles from the town which is now his home. I passed my girlhood here in Washington, my father being president of the Columbian College, and Mr. Wilson profes-

'My eidest daughter is now at Hollins

## EVERY DAY MARVELS.

THEY ARE HAPPENING ALL AROUND

THEY INCREASE IN NUMBER AND GROW MORE WONDERFUL.

WHERE WILL IT ALL END AND WHAT WILL BE THE FINAL RESULT?

Strange and wonderful things are happen ing constantly. We are becoming accustomed to them. But there is one subject which rises far above the rest and which never fails to intensely interest everybody. It concerns you, reader, for it means for

you health and strength. Scarcely any one in these busy, hardworking times is in perfect health. There is a weak spot somewhere, a pain, a numbness, failure of some organ to do its work properly, some vague symptom which is a sign of danger and is telling you in the plainest language to look to your health, Read the following letter and see what Mrs. J. M. Earl, of North Calais, Vt., has to say about the matter:

"I had a sore on my breast," she says, "which the doctors called scrofula. I was very short of breath and was terribly nervous. Some doctors said one thing ailed me and some another. I was under their care a long time, but received no benefit from their treatment. Finally, some one advised me to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.



"I commenced taking it and soon per ceived a wonderful improvement in my condition. The scrofula sore entirely disappeared and my general health was greatly benefited. I think that it has saved my life. My heart has been so bad that my husband was obliged to jump up and go for the doctor in all haste, and he did not think I would be alive on his return. But this is now all gone, thanks to Dr. Greene's Nervura. I am as well as I ever was and as tough as a bear. I want this published for the good of others. Let all those who are sick take this wonderful medicine." Can you read of such cures and still refuse to take this medicine? Surely not, for

icine, and you will be just as thankful as Mrs. Earl was, whose life it saved. The spring is the best and easiest time to cure disease. Everybody needs a spring medicine and this is the surest, safest and quickest. It is purely vegetable and harmless. Its discoverer is Dr. Greene, of 35 West Fourteenth street, New York city. the well-known and most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted by all free of

those who take it get well. Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy completely

and permanently cures disease, If you are

not perfectly well take this wonderful med-

both Baptists, and I remember when we heard of his nomination for Congress he was at a prayer meeting. It was an honor he had not thought of or expected, and it was certainly a case of the 'office seeking

charge, personally or by letter.

the man.

"This is my first season in Washington for I have been here before only for a few weeks at a time during Mr. Wilson's term Of course, I am used to the easy ways of Virginia life, and cannot readily accustom myself to the rigid forms in vogue at the capital. But I have met a good many please ant people, gone out as much as my dell-cate health would allow, and have always enjoyed my afternoons devoted to receiving my friends. There are several other Wilsons in Congress, and I have been much amused when calling to have myself sometimes introduced as 'Mrs. Tariff Wilson," so closely has my husband become identified with his work.

Mrs. Wilson is a small woman, probably about forty-five years of age, with blue eyes, gray hair, and a delicate appearance. as of one whose health is far from strong and there is no doubt that her husband would not permit her to keep up with the rapid pace of society during "the season.

A Very Veteran. Detroit Free Press.

It was a tempestuous night on the At lantic, and the great steamer with its precious freight of human lives was tosse about like a cockle shell. The tremendou waves hurled themselves against the walls of steel, and, dashing in impotent fury over the decks, shook the leviathan from boy-sprit to rudder post. No one was visible about the ship except such of the crew as necessity compelled to face the storm and they were in imminent danger every moment. The passengers, in mortal terron were huddled together in the cabin below, Just as a frightful blast had almost throw the ship on her beam ends the officer of th deck saw a passenger stick his frowzled head up through a hatchway. "Get back there," yelled the officer.

the roof gone yet?" "No; get back there." "Have any of the walls give in yet?" "No; get back, I tell you." "Has the old woman or the children been blowed out of the second-story window

"Say, Cap," came an answering yell, "ie

"Get back, I tell you; no." "None of the neighbors been blowed in through the shed roof yet?" "No, no; I tell you get back down that hatchway, you blamed fool," and the officer started for the passenger. "Tain't so bad as I thought it was," came a final yell, and the passenger dodged into the depths below and disappeared. 'Weil, who in thunder was that?" asked

#### the officer of the purser, who stood by. "He's all right," howled the purser: "he comes from the cyclone belt in Kansas." That "Ferocious" Lion.

New York Mall and Express. News comes from Chicago that the lion Wallace escaped from his cage yesterday during a performance and created a panio among the spectators. Had the Chicagoans known Wallace as New Yorkers know him the panic would have been of short dura-He is a nice old lion-a little moth eaten

it is true, but still very tractable and good natured considering the natural peevishness of old age. Wallace has been fed on spoon victuals for several years, and occasionally, is given the luxury of a roll in a bunch of catnip. His sight is not particularly good, and if the poor creature got loose in a Chicago audience he was probably frightened near-

ly to death before he got back to the safe refuge of his cage. When Wallace was in New York he made an alleged escape, and was falsely charged with having attacked and devoured a horse. He was at large in a stable for a day and a night, and his owners attracted such a crowd by their advertising device that Inspector Williams put his foot down. Animal trainers had been telegraphed for all over the country, begging them to come and capture the ferocious beast.

These requests were duly made public and

the crowd grew larger. At 11:55 o'clock Williams sent a peremptory order: "If that lion isn't in his cage by noon I'll have him An attendant walked into the stable where the rip-roaring, frothy-jowled monarch was roaring over his quarry, gave him a gentle kick and shouted "Git." Wallace put his furless tail between his palsied legs

and crawled back into his cage. There is no necessity for immediate alarm in Chi-Sufferers from Piles

Should know that the Pyramid Pile Cure will Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

The electors once return a House of Combut and the obnoxious but was caught by the officers when but a short distance from the restaurant.

The electors once return a House of Combut and attempted to escape, but was caught by the officers when but a short distance from the restaurant.

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